

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

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Department of Labour

Notification

26/8/87-LAB

Whereas certain draft rules to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985, were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 115 of Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948) in the Official Gazette, Series I, No. 33, dated 16-11-1989, under Notification No. 26/8/89-ILD dated 17-4-1989 of the Labour Department, Government of Goa, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within 3 months from the date of publication of the said Notification in the Official Gazette;

And Whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 16-11-1989:

And Whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948), and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Factories (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Insertion of rule 2A:*— After rule 2 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

Rule prescribed under section 2(2)(ca) and Section 112

2A — *Competent Person.*— (1) The Chief Inspector may recognise any person as 'competent person' within such area and for such period as may be specified for the purposes of carrying out tests, examinations, inspections and certification for such buildings, dangerous machinery, hoists and lifts, lifting machines and lifting

tackles, pressure plant, confined space, ventilation system and such other process or plant and equipment as stipulated in the Act and the rules made thereunder, located in a factory, if such person possesses the qualifications, experience and other requirements as set out in the schedule annexed to this rule:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may relax the requirements of qualifications in respect of a 'competent person' if such a person is exceptionally experienced and knowledgeable, but not the requirements in respect of the facilities at his command:

Provided further that where it is proposed to recognise a person employed under the Chief Inspector as a 'competent person', concurrence of the State Government shall be taken and such a person, after being so recognised, shall not have powers of an 'Inspector':

Provided further that the 'competent person' recognised under this provision shall not be above the age of 62 and shall be physically fit for the purpose of carrying out the tests, examination and inspection.

(2) The Chief Inspector may recognise an institution of repute, having persons possessing qualification and experience as set out in the Schedule annexed for the purposes of carrying out tests, examination, inspections and certification for buildings, dangerous machinery, hoists and lifts, lifting machines and lifting tackles, pressure plant, confined space, ventilation system and such other process or plant and equipment as stipulated in the Act and the rules made thereunder, as a 'competent person' within such area and for such period as may be specified.

(3) The Chief Inspector on receipt of an application in Form - 0.1 or - 0.2 from a person or an institution intending to be recognised as a 'competent person', for the purposes of this Act and the rules made thereunder, shall register such application and within a period of sixty days of the date of receipt of application, either after having satisfied himself as regards competence and facilities available at the disposal of the applicant, recognise the applicant as a 'competent person' and issue a certificate of competency in the Form - 0.3 or reject the application specifying the reasons therefor.

(4) The Chief Inspector may, after giving an opportunity to the competent person of being heard, revoke the certificate of competency;

(i) if he has reason to believe that a competent person:—

(a) has violated any condition stipulated in the certificate of competency; or

(b) has unauthorisedly carried out a test, examination and inspection or has acted in a manner inconsistent with the intent or the purpose of the Act or the rules made

thereunder, or has omitted to act as required under the Act or the rules made thereunder; or

(ii) for any other reason to be recorded in writing;

Explanation: For the purpose of this rule, an institution includes an organisation.

(5) The Chief Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, require recertification of lifting machines, lifting tackles, pressure plant or ventilation system, as the case may be, which has been certified by a competent person outside the State.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No	Section or Rules under which competency is recognised	Qualification required	Experience for the purpose	Facilities at his command
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rules made under section 6 and section 112 Certificate of Stability for buildings.	Degree in Civil or Structural Engineering, or equivalent.	(i) A minimum of 10 years experience in the design or construction or testing or repairs of structures; (ii) Knowledge of non-destructive testing, various codes of practices that are current and the effect of the vibrations and natural forces on the stability of the building; and (iii) Ability to arrive at a reliable conclusion with regard to the safety of the structure or the building.	
2.	Rules made under section 21(2) - "Dangerous Machines".	Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after obtaining Degree / Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical or Textile Engineering or equivalent.	(i) A minimum of 7 years' experience in— (a) the design or operation or maintenance; or (b) the testing, examination and inspection of relevant machinery, their guards, safety devices and appliances. (ii) He shall— (a) be conversant with the safety devices and their proper functioning; (b) be able to identify defects and any other cause leading to the failure; and (c) have ability to arrive at a reliable conclusion with regard to the proper functioning of the safety device and appliance and the machine guard.	Gauges for measurement; Instrument for measurement of speed and any other equipment or device to determine the safety in the use of the dangerous machines.
3.	Section 28 - Lifts and Hoists.	Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after obtaining Degree / Diploma in Electrical and/or Mechanical Engineering or its equivalent.	(i) A minimum experience of 7 years in— (a) design or erection or maintenance; or (b) inspection and test procedures of lifts and hoists. (ii) He shall be— (a) conversant with relevant codes of practices and test procedures that are current; (b) conversant with other statutory requirements covering the safety of the Hoists and Lifts; able to identify the defects and arrive at a reliable conclusion with regard to the safety of the Hoists and Lifts.	Facilities for load testing, tensile testing, gauges, equipments/gadgets for measurement and any other equipment required for determining the safe working conditions of the Hoists and Lifts.
4.	Section 29 - Lifting Machinery and Lifting Tackles.	Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after	(i) A minimum experience of 7 years in— (a) design or erection or maintenance; or (b) testing, examination and inspection of lifting machinery, chains,	Facilities for load testing, tensile testing, heat treatment, equipment/gadget for measurement, gauges and such other equipment to de-

1	2	3	4	5
		obtaining Degree / Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical, metallurgical Engineering or its equivalent.	ropes and lifting tackles. (ii) He shall be — (a) conversant with the relevant codes of practices and test procedures that are current; (b) conversant with fracture mechanics and metallurgy of the material of construction; (c) conversant with heat treatment/ stress relieving techniques as applicable to stress bearing components and parts of lifting machinery and lifting tackles; (d) capable of identifying defects and arriving at a reliable conclusion with regard to the safety of the lifting machinery, chains, ropes and lifting tackles.	termine the safe working conditions of the lifting machinery, tackles.
5. Section 31 — 'Pressure Plant'.		Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after obtaining Degree/ Diploma in Chemical or Electrical or Metallurgical or Mechanical Engineering or its equivalent.	(i) A minimum experience of 10 years in — (a) design or erection or maintenance; or (b) testing, examination and inspection of pressure plants. (ii) He shall be — (a) conversant with the relevant codes of practices and test procedures relating to pressure vessels; (b) conversant with statutory requirements concerning the safety of unfired pressure vessels and equipment operating under pressure; (c) conversant with the non-destructive testing techniques as are applicable to pressure vessels; (d) able to identify the defects and arrive at a reliable conclusion with regard to the safety of the pressure plant.	Facilities for carrying out hydraulic test, non-destructive test, gauges, equipment/gadgets for measurement and any other equipment or gauges to determine the safety in the use of pressure vessels.
6 (i) Section 36 — Precautions against dangerous fumes. (ii) Rules made under sections 41 and 112 concerning shipbuilding and ship repairs.		Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after obtaining Degree / Diploma in Chemical Engineering or Master's Degree in Chemistry.	(i) A minimum of 7 years in collection and analysis of environmental samples and calibration of monitoring equipment; (ii) He shall — (a) be conversant with the hazardous properties of chemicals and their permissible limit (b) be conversant with the current techniques of sampling and analysis of the environmental contaminants. and (c) be able to arrive at a reliable conclusion as regards the safety in respect of entering and carrying out hot work.	Meters, instruments and devices duly calibrated and certified for carrying out the tests and certification of safety in working in confined spaces.
7. Ventilation Systems as required under various Schedules framed under section 87, such as Schedules on — (i) Grinding or glazing of metals and processes incidental thereto. (ii) Cleaning or smoothing, roughening, etc. of articles, by a Jet sand, metal shot, or grit, or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.		Diploma in Industrial Safety from the Board of Technical Education of any Government after obtaining Degree/ Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or its equivalent.	(i) A minimum of 7 years in the design, fabrication, installation, testing of ventilation system and systems used for extraction and collection of dusts, fumes and vapours and other ancillary equipment. (ii) He shall be conversant with relevant codes of practice and tests, procedures that are current in respect of ventilation and extraction system for fumes, and shall be able to arrive at a reliable conclusion with regard to effectiveness of the system.	Facilities for testing the ventilation system, instruments and gauges for testing the effectiveness of the extraction systems for dusts, vapours and fumes, and any other equipment needed for determining the efficiency and adequacy of these systems. He shall have the assistance of a suitable qualified technical person who can come to a reasonable conclusion as to the adequacy of the system.

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(iii) Handling and processing of Asbestos.

(iv) Manufacture of Rayon by Viscose

(v) Foundry Operations.

3. *Insertion of rule 16A.*—After rule 16 of the principal Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“16A — *Guidelines, instructions and records.*—

(1) Without prejudice to the general responsibility of the occupier to comply with the provisions of section 7(A), the Chief Inspector may, from time to time, issue guidelines and instructions regarding the general duties of the occupier relating to health, safety and welfare of all workers while they are at work in the factory.

(2) The occupier shall maintain such records, as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector, in respect of monitoring of working environment in the factory”.

4. *Substitution of rule 90.*—For rule 90 of the principal Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

Rules prescribed under sections 4I and 4I-G.

“90 — *Safety Committee.*—(1) In every factory—

(a) wherein 100 or more workers are ordinarily employed; or

(b) which carries on any process or operation declared to be dangerous under section 87 of the Act; or

(c) which carries on ‘hazardous processes’ as defined under section 2(cb) of the Act;

there shall be a Safety Committee.

(2) The representative of the management on the Safety Committee shall include—

(a) A senior official, who by his position in the organisation can contribute effectively to the functioning of the Committee, shall be the Chairman.

(b) A Safety Officer and a Factory Medical Officer, wherever available and the Safety Officer in such a case shall be the Secretary of the Committee;

(c) A representative each from the production, maintenance and purchase departments.

(3) The workers’ representatives on this Committee shall be elected by the workers.

(4) The Safety Committee shall consist of equal number of representatives of the management and the employees, and the minimum number of representatives shall be six.

(5) The tenure of the Committee shall be two years.

(6) Safety Committee shall meet as often as necessary but at least once in every month. The

minutes of the meeting shall be recorded and produced to the Inspector on demand.

(7) Safety Committee shall have the right to be adequately and suitably informed of—

(a) potential safety and health hazards to which the workers may be exposed at workplace.

(b) data on accidents as well as data resulting from surveillance of the working environment and of the health of workers exposed to hazardous substances so far as the factory is concerned, provided that the Committee undertakes to use the data on a confidential basis and solely to provide guidance and advice on measures to improve the working environment and the health and safety of the workers.

(8) Functions and duties of the Safety Committee shall include—

(a) assisting and co-operating with the management in achieving the aims and objectives outlined in the ‘Health and Safety Policy’ of the occupier;

(b) dealing with all matters concerning health, safety and environment and to arrive at practicable solutions to problems encountered;

(c) creating safety awareness amongst all workers;

(d) undertaking educational, training and promotional activities;

(e) discussion on reports of safety, environmental and occupational health surveys, safety audits, risk assessment, emergency and disaster management plans and implementation of the recommendations made in the reports;

(f) carrying out health and safety surveys and identifying causes of accidents;

(g) looking into any complaint made on the likelihood of an imminent danger to the safety and health of the workers, and suggesting corrective measures; and

(h) reviewing the implementation of the recommendation made by it.

(9) Where owing to the size of the factory, or any other reason, the functions referred to in sub-rule (8) cannot be effectively carried out by the Safety Committee, it may establish sub-committees as may be required to assist it.

(10) The provisions of sub-rules (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) shall apply to the sub-committees also wherever such sub-committees are set up”.

5. *Insertion of rules from 90A to 90T.*—After rule 90 of the principal Rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

Rules prescribed under Section 41-A(1) and Section 112

“90A — Site Appraisal Committee.— (1) Constitution—The following provisions shall govern the functioning of the Site Appraisal Committee (hereinafter be referred to as the “Committee”) in these rules:—

- (a) The State Government may constitute a Site Appraisal Committee and re-constitute the Committee as and when necessary;
- (b) The State Government may appoint a senior official of the Factories Inspectorate, preferably with qualification in Chemical Engineering, to be the Secretary of the Committee;
- (c) The State Government may appoint the following as members of the committee:—
 - (i) A representative of the Fire Services Organisation of the State Government;
 - (ii) A representative of the State Department of Industries;
 - (iii) A representative of the Director General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay.

(2) No member, unless required to do so by a Court of Law, shall disclose otherwise than in connection with the purpose of the Act, at any time, any information relating to manufacturing or commercial business or any working process which may come to his knowledge during his tenure as a Member of this Committee.

(3) Application for appraisal of sites.—

(a) Applications for appraisal of sites in respect of the factories covered under section 2(cb) of the Act shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Site Appraisal Committee.

(b) The application for site appraisal, along with 15 copies thereof, shall be submitted in the prescribed Form 15-A. The Committee may dispense with furnishing information on any particular item in the application form if it considers the same to be not relevant to the application under consideration.

(4) Functions of the Committee—

(a) The secretary shall arrange to register the applications received for appraisal of site in a separate register and acknowledge the same within a period of 7 days.

(b) The Secretary shall fix up meeting in such a manner that all the applications received and registered are referred to the Committee within a period of one month from the date of their receipt.

(c) The Committee may adopt a procedure for its working, keeping in view the need for expeditious disposal of applications.

(d) The Committee shall examine the application for appraisal of a site with reference to the prohibitions and restrictions on the location of industry and the carrying on of processes and operations in different areas as per the

provisions of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, framed under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(e) The Committee may call for documents, examine experts, inspect the site if necessary and take other steps for formulating its views in regard to the suitability of the site.

(f) Wherever the proposed site requires clearance by the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the application for Site Appraisal will be considered by the site Appraisal Committee only after such clearance has been received.

Rules prescribed under sections 7A(3), 41B(2) and 112

90B — Health and Safety Policy.— (1) Occupier of every factory, except as provided for in sub-rule (2), shall prepare a written statement of his policy in respect of health and safety of workers at work.

(2) All factories—

(a) covered under section 2(m) (i) but employing less than 50 workers;

(b) covered under section 2(m) (ii) but employing less than 100 workers;

are exempted from requirements of sub-rule (1):

Provided that they are not covered in the First Schedule under section 2 (cb) or carrying out processes or operations declared to be dangerous under section 87 of the Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the Chief Inspector may require the Occupiers of any of the factories or class or description of factories to comply with the requirements of sub-rule (1), if, in his opinion, it is expedient to do so.

(4) The Health and Safety Policy should contain or deal with:

(a) declared intention and commitment of the top management to health, safety and environment and compliance with all the relevant statutory requirements;

(b) organisational set-up to carry out the declared policy clearly assigning the responsibility at different levels; and

(c) arrangements for making the policy effective.

(5) In particular, the policy should specify the following:

(a) arrangements involving the workers;

(b) intentions of taking into account the health and safety performance of individuals at different levels while considering their career advancement;

(c) fixing the responsibility of the contractors, sub-contractors, transporters and other agencies entering the premises.

(d) providing a resume of health and safety performance of the factory in its Annual Report;

(e) relevant techniques and methods, such as safety audits and risk assessment for periodical

assessment of the status on health, safety and environment and taking all the remedial measures;

(f) stating its intentions to integrate health and safety in all decisions, including those dealing with purchase of plant, equipment, machinery and material, as well as selection and placement of personnel;

(g) arrangements for informing, educating and training and retraining its own employees at different levels and the public, wherever required.

(6) A copy of the declared Health and Safety Policy signed by the occupier shall be made available to the Inspectorate having jurisdiction over the factory and to the Chief Inspector.

(7) The policy shall be made widely known by—

(a) making copies available to all workers including contract workers, apprentices, transport workers, suppliers, etc.

(b) displaying copies of the policy at conspicuous places; and

(c) any other means of communication;

in a language understood by majority of workers.

(8) The occupier shall revise the Safety Policy as often as may be appropriate, but it shall necessarily be revised under the following circumstances:—

(a) whenever any expansion or modification having implications on safety and health of persons at work is made; or

(b) whenever new substance(s) or articles are introduced in the manufacturing process having implications on health and safety of persons exposed to such substances.

Rules prescribed under Section 41B and Section 112

90-C — Collection and development and dissemination of information.—(1) The occupier of every factory carrying on a "hazardous process" shall arrange to obtain or develop information in the form of Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) in respect of every hazardous substance or material handled in the manufacture, transportation and storage in the factory. It shall be accessible upon request to a worker for reference.

(a) Every such Material Safety Data Sheet shall include the following information:—

i) The identity used on the label;

ii) Hazardous ingredients of the substance;

iii) Physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous substance;

iv) The physical hazards of the hazardous substance, including the potential for fire, explosion and reactivity;

v) The health hazards of the hazardous substances, including signs and symptoms of exposure, and any medical conditions

which are generally recognised as being aggravated by exposure to the substance;

vi) The primary route(s) of entry;

vii) The permissible limits of exposure prescribed in the Second Schedule under section 41-F of the Act, and in respect of a chemical not covered by the said Schedule, any exposure limit used or recommended by the manufacturer, importer or occupier;

viii) Any generally applicable precautions for safe handling and use of the hazardous substance, which are known, including appropriate hygienic practices, protective measures during repairs and maintenance of contaminated equipment, procedures for clean-up of spills and leaks;

ix) Any generally applicable control measures, such as appropriate engineering controls, work practices, or use of personal protective equipment;

x) Emergency and first-aid procedures;

xi) The date of preparation of the Material Safety Data Sheet, or the last change to it; and

xii) The name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer, occupier or other responsible party preparing or distributing the Material Safety Data Sheet, who can provide additional information on the hazardous substance and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.

(b) The occupier, while obtaining or developing a Material Safety Data Sheet in respect of hazardous substance, shall ensure that the information recorded, accurately reflects the scientific evidence used in making the hazard determination. If he becomes newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards, of a substance, or ways to protect against the hazards, this new information shall be added to the Material Safety Data Sheet, as soon as practicable.

(c) An example of such Material Safety Data Sheet is given in the Schedule to this rule.

(2) **Labelling**—(A) Every container of a hazardous substance shall be clearly labelled or marked to identify—

(a) the contents of the container;

(b) the name and address of the manufacturer or importer of hazardous substance;

(c) the physical and health hazards; and

(d) the recommended personal protective equipment needed to work safely with the hazardous substance.

(B) In case a container is required to be transported by road outside the factory premises it should, in addition, be labelled or marked in accordance with the requirements laid down under rule 90L.

SCHEDULE
Material Safety Data Sheet
Sample Model

SECTION I
Material identification and use

Material Name/Identifier		Suppliers's Name	
Manufacturer's Name		Street Address	
Street Address		City	
City	State	City	State
Postal Code	Emergency Telephone No.	Postal Code	Emergency Telephone No.
Chemical Name		Chemical Identity	
Trade Name and Synonyms		Product Use	

SECTION II
Hazardous ingredients of material

Hazardous Ingredients	Approximate Concentration %	C. A. S. or UN Numbers	LD 50 (Specify species and route)	LC 50 (Specify species and route)

SECTION III
Physical data for material

Physical State ... Gas ... Liquid ... Solid		Odour and appearance	Odour Threshold (p.p.m.)	Specific gravity
Vapour Pressure (mm)	Vapour density (Air=1)	Evaporation Rate	Boiling Point (°C)	Freezing (°C)
Solubility in water (20°C)		pH	Density (g/ml)	Coefficient of water/oil distribution

SECTION IV
Fire and explosion hazard of material

Flammability ... Yes ... No If yes, under what conditions		
Means of extinction		
Special Procedures		
Flash point (°C) and method	Upper Explosion Limit (% by volume)	Lower Explosion Limit (% by volume)
Auto-ignition Temperature (°C)	TDG Flammability Classification	Hazardous Combustion Products
Explosion Data-Sensitivity Chemical Impact		Sensitivity to Static Discharge

SECTION V
Reactivity data

Chemical Stability ... Yes ... No If no, under what conditions	
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Incompatibility to other substances Yes No If yes, which ones	
Reactivity and under what conditions	
Hazardous Decomposition Products	
Material Name/Identifier	

SECTION VI
Toxicological properties of material

Route of Entry		
... Skin contact	... Skin Absorption	... Eye contact
... Inhalation Acute	... Inhalation Chronic	... Ingestion

Effects of Acute Exposure to Material

Effects of Chronic Exposure to Material

Exposure Limit(s)	Irritancy of Material
Sensitization to Material	Carcinogenicity, Reproductive Effects, Teratogenicity, Mutagenicity

Synergistic Materials

SECTION VII
Preventive measures

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves (specify) Respiratory (specify) Eyes (specify)

Footwear (specify) Clothing (specify) Other (specify)

Engineering Controls (e.g. ventilation, enclosed process, etc.) please specify

Leak and Spill Procedures

Waste Disposal

Handling Procedures and Equipment

Storage Requirements

Special Shipping Information

SECTION VIII
First aid measures

First Aid Measures

Sources used

Additional information

SECTION IX
Preparation data of M. S. D. S.

Prepared by Phone No. Date
 (Group, Department, etc.)

Notes:

1. CAS or UN Number — Chemical Abstract Service or United Nations (UN) Number
2. LD 50 — Lethal Dose — 50% (LD 50-Specify Species and route)
3. LC 50 — Lethal Concentration — 50% (LC-50-Specify Species and route).

4. TDG Flammability—Transport of Dangerous Goods Flammability Classification by United Nations.

90D—*Disclosure of Information to Workers.*—

(1) The Occupier of a factory carrying on a 'hazardous process' shall supply to all workers the following information in relation to handling of hazardous materials or substances in the manufacture, transportation, storage and other processes:—

(a) Requirements of sections 41B, 41C and 41H of the Act;

(b) A list of 'hazardous processes' carried on in the factory;

(c) Location and availability of all Material Safety Data Sheets as per rule 90C;

(d) Physical and health hazards arising from exposure to or handling of substances;

(e) Measures taken by the occupier to ensure safety and control of physical and health hazards;

(f) Measures to be taken by the workers to ensure safe handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances;

(g) Personal protective equipment required to be used by workers employed in 'hazardous process' or 'dangerous operations';

(h) Meaning of various labels and markings used on the containers of hazardous substances as provided under rule 90C;

(i) Signs and symptoms likely to be manifested on exposure to hazardous substances and to whom to report;

(j) Measures to be taken by the workers in case of any spillage or leakage of a hazardous substance;

(k) Role of workers vis-a-vis the emergency plan of the factory, in particular the evacuation procedures;

(l) Any other information considered necessary by the occupier to ensure the safety and health of workers.

(2) The information required by sub-rule (1) shall be complied and made known to workers individually through supply of booklets or leaflets and display of cautionary notices at the work places.

(3) The booklets, leaflets and the cautionary notices displayed in the factory shall be in the language understood by the majority of the workers, and also explained to them.

(4) The Chief Inspector may direct the occupier to supply further information to the workers as deemed necessary.

90E—*Disclosure of information to general public.*— (1) The occupier of every factory carrying on a 'hazardous process' shall, in consultation with the District Emergency Authority designated by the State Government, take appropriate steps to inform the general public who are likely to be in the area which might be

affected by an accident. Such information shall include—

(a) Name of the factory and address where situated;

(b) Identification, by name and position, of the person giving the information;

(c) Confirmation that the factory has approval from the Factories Inspectorate and Pollution Control Board;

(d) An explanation in simple terms of the hazardous process(es) carried on in the premises;

(e) The common names of the hazardous substances used which could give rise to an accident likely to affect them with an indication of their principal harmful characteristics;

(f) Brief description of the measures to be taken to minimise the risk of such an accident in compliance with the legal obligations under relevant safety statutes;

(g) Salient features of the approved disaster control measures adopted in the factory;

(h) Details of the factory's emergency warning system for the General Public;

(i) General advice on the action, members of the public should take on hearing the warning;

(j) Brief description of arrangements in the factory, including liaison with the emergency services, to deal with foreseeable accidents of such nature and to minimise their effects; and

(k) Details of where further information can be obtained.

(2) The occupier shall also supply any further information—

(a) to general public as directed by the District Emergency Authority from time to time;

(b) to the elected representatives of the general public on request.

(3) The occupier shall endeavour to enter into an agreement with the District Emergency Authority for the area, within whose jurisdiction the factory is situated, for the District Emergency Authority to take appropriate steps to inform the general public outside the factory who are likely to be affected by an accident, as required in sub-rule (1).

(4) The information prescribed in sub-rule (1) shall be in the regional language and in English or Hindi.

90F—*Disclosure of information to the local authority.*— The occupier of every factory carrying on a 'hazardous process' shall furnish the following information in writing to the local authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the factory is situated—

(a) the information furnished to general public as prescribed in rule 90E;

(b) a statement of the names and quantities generally stored or in process of hazardous

substances included in the list of chemicals prescribed under clauses (vi) and (vii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

90G — Disclosure of information to District Emergency Authority.— The occupier of a factory carrying on a hazardous process, shall intimate the District Emergency Authority designated by the State Government, all information having a bearing on preparation of an on-site emergency plan and a disaster control and management plan in respect of the factory.

Without prejudice to the generality of this clause, the occupier shall furnish the District Emergency Authority the following—

(a) a report on status relating to risk assessment and environmental impact assessment and the measures taken for prevention of accidents;

(b) compilation of Material Data Sheets in respect of hazardous substances used, produced or stored in the factory;

(c) a statement on all possible sources of accidents involving fire, explosion, release or leakage of toxic substances and the plan of the premises where such an accident may occur;

(d) a statement on resources and facilities available for dealing with an emergency including any agreement entered into with a neighbouring factory for aid and assistance in the event of an emergency;

(e) a map of the area showing the approaches to the factory, location of emergency facilities such as hospitals, police, fire service;

(f) the organisation of the management and the responsibility for safety indicating therein the persons responsible for onsite emergency action;

(g) details relating to alert system;

(h) information on availability of antidotes for poisoning resulting from an accident;

(i) any other information as may be considered relevant by the occupier or asked for by the District Emergency Authority.

90H — Disclosure of information to the Chief Inspector.— The occupier of every factory carrying on 'hazardous process' shall furnish, in writing, to the Chief Inspector all the information furnished to the workers, local authority, general public and the District Emergency Authority.

(2) A copy of compilation of Material Safety Data Sheets in respect of hazardous substances used, produced or stored in the factory shall be furnished to the Chief Inspector, and the local Inspector.

(3) The occupier shall also furnish any other information asked for by the Chief Inspector from time to time for the purpose of this Act and Rules made thereunder.

90I — Emergency Plan.— (1) The occupier of a factory carrying on a hazardous process shall

prepare a draft on-site emergency plan and submit it to the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector may make such modifications in the plan as necessary, in consultation with the occupier, and approve the same.

(2) The occupier shall submit a copy of the approved plan to the District Emergency Authority.

(3) The occupier shall intimate the workers about the provisions of the emergency plan and hold rehearsals of the plan periodically. He shall review the plan from time to time and make necessary changes therein, under intimation to the Chief Inspector and the District Emergency Authority.

(4) The Chief Inspector may issue guidelines relating to formulation of emergency plans. He may also direct modifications of the emergency plan in respect of any factory as may be necessary, from time to time.

90J — Disaster Control and Management Plan.

— (1) The occupier of every factory carrying on a hazardous process, shall prepare a draft disaster control and management plan in respect of his factory and submit the same to the Chief Inspector and the District Emergency Authority.

(2) The District Emergency Authority, on receipt of the plan, shall hold consultation with the occupier, representatives of the Chief Inspector, the State Pollution Control Board, local authority as well as police, health, fire brigade and other authorities concerned and finalise the plan.

(3) The District Emergency Authority shall forward a copy of the final plan to the occupier and all authorities concerned. The occupier shall intimate the workers the contents of the plan.

(4) The occupier, in consultation with the District Emergency Authority, shall arrange rehearsals of the plan at least once a year.

(5) The Chief Inspector may issue guidelines for formulation of disaster control and management plans. The Chief Inspector as well as the District Emergency Authority, after mutual consultation also direct modifications of the disaster control and management plan in respect of a factory as may be necessary from time to time.

90K — Information on industrial wastes.— (1) The information furnished under rules 90D, 90F, 90G and 90H shall include the quantity of the solid and liquid wastes generated per day, their characteristics and the method of treatment such as incineration of solid wastes, chemical and biological treatment of liquid wastes, and arrangements for their final disposal.

(2) It shall also include information on the quality and quantity of gaseous waste discharged through the stacks or other openings, and arrangements such as provision of scrubbers, cyclone separators, electrostatic precipitators or similar such arrangements made for controlling pollution of the environment.

(3) The occupier shall also furnish the information prescribed in the sub-rules (1) and (2) to the State Pollution Control Board.

90L — Review of the information furnished to workers, etc. — (1) The occupier shall review once in every calendar year and modify, if necessary, the information furnished under rules 90D to 90H to the workers, general public, local authority, Chief Inspector and the District Emergency Authority.

(2) In the event of any change in the process or operations or methods of work or when any new substance is introduced in the process or in the event of a serious accident taking place, the information so furnished shall be reviewed and modified to the extent necessary.

90M — Confidentiality of information. — The occupier of a factory carrying on 'hazardous process' shall disclose all information needed for protecting safety and health of the workers and the general public in the neighbourhood to —

- (a) his workers;
- (b) District Emergency Authority; and
- (c) the Chief Inspector

as required under rules 90D, 90G and 90H. If the occupier is of the opinion that the disclosure of details regarding the process and formulations will adversely affect his business interests, he may make a representation to the Chief Inspector stating the reasons for withholding such information. The Chief Inspector shall give an opportunity to the occupier of being heard and pass an order on the representation.

An occupier aggrieved by an order of the Chief Inspector may prefer an appeal before the State Government within a period of 30 (thirty) days. The State Government shall give an opportunity to the occupier of being heard and pass an order. The order of the State Government shall be final.

Rules prescribed under Sections 41B, 41C and 112

90N — Medical Examination. — (1) Workers employed in a 'hazardous process' shall be medically examined by a qualified medical practitioner, hereinafter referred to as "Factory Medical Officer", in the following manner: —

(a) Once before employment, to ascertain physical fitness of the person to do the particular job;

(b) Once in a period of 6 months, to ascertain the health status of all the workers in respect of occupational health hazards to which they are exposed; and in cases where in the opinion of the Factory Medical Officer it is necessary to do so at a shorter interval in respect of any worker;

(c) The details of pre-employment and periodical medical examinations carried out as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Health Register in Form 26;

(2) No person shall be employed for the first time without a certificate of fitness in Form 30

granted by the Factory Medical Officer. If the Factory Medical Officer declares a person unfit for being employed in any process covered under sub-rule (1), such a person shall have the right to appeal to the Inspector who shall refer the matter to the Certifying Surgeon, whose opinion shall be final in this regard. If the Inspector is also a Certifying Surgeon, he may dispose of the application himself.

(3) Any findings of the Factory Medical Officer revealing any abnormality or unsuitability of any person employed in the process shall immediately be reported to the Certifying Surgeon who shall, in turn, examine the concerned worker and communicate his findings to the occupier within 30 days. If the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that the worker so examined is required to be taken away from the process for health protection, he will direct the occupier accordingly, who shall not employ the said worker in the same process. However, the worker so taken away shall be provided with alternate placement unless he is, in the opinion of the Certifying Surgeon, fully incapacitated in which case the worker affected shall be suitably rehabilitated.

(4) A Certifying Surgeon on his own motion or on a reference from an Inspector may conduct medical examination of a worker to ascertain the suitability of his employment in a hazardous process or for ascertaining his health status. The opinion of the Certifying Surgeon in such a case shall be final. The fee required for this medical examination shall be paid by the occupier.

(5) The worker taken away from employment in any process under sub-rule (2) may be employed again in the same process only after obtaining the Fitness Certificate from the Certifying Surgeon and after making entries to that effect in the Health Register.

(6) The worker required to undergo medical examination under these rules and for any medical survey conducted by or on behalf of the Central or the State Government shall not refuse to undergo such medical examination.

90-O — Occupational Health Centres. — (1) In respect of any factory carrying on 'hazardous process', there shall be provided and maintained in good order an Occupational Health Centre with the services and facilities as per scale laid down hereunder: —

(a) For factories employing up to 50 workers, —

(i) the services of a Factory Medical Officer on retainer-ship basis in his clinic to be notified by the occupier. He will carry out the pre-employment and periodical medical examination as stipulated in rule 90N and render medical assistance during any emergency;

(ii) a minimum of 5 persons trained in first aid procedures amongst whom at least one shall always be available during the working period;

(iii) a fully equipped first aid box.

(b) For factories employing 51 to 200 workers, —

- (i) an Occupational Health Centre having a room with a minimum floor area of 15 sq. m., with floors and walls made of smooth and impervious surface and with adequate illumination and ventilation as well as equipment as per the Schedule annexed to this rule.
- (ii) a part-time Factory Medical Officer shall be in over all charge of the Centre who shall visit the factory at least twice in a week and whose services shall be readily available during medical emergencies;
- (iii) One qualified and trained dresser-cum-compounder on duty throughout the working period;
- (iv) a fully equipped first aid box in all the departments.

(c) For factories employing above 200 workers, —

- (i) one full-time Factory Medical Officer for factories employing up to 500 workers and one more medical officer for every additional 1000 workers or part thereof;
- (ii) an Occupational Health Centre having at least 2 rooms each with a minimum floor area of 15 sq. m., with floors and walls made of smooth and impervious surface and adequate illuminations and ventilation as well as equipment as per the Schedule annexed to this rule;
- (iii) there shall be one nurse, one dresser-cum-compounder and one sweeper-cum-ward boy throughout the working period;
- (iv) the Occupational Health Centre shall be suitably equipped to manage medical emergencies.

(2) The Factory Medical Officer required to be appointed under sub-rule (1) shall have qualifications included in Schedules to the Medical Degrees Act, 1916 or in the Schedules to the Medical Council Act, 1956 and possess a Certificate of Training in Industrial Health of minimum three months duration recognised by the State Government:

Provided that, —

- (i) a person possessing a Diploma in Industrial Health or equivalent shall not be required to possess the certificate of training as aforesaid;
- (ii) the Chief Inspector may, subject to such conditions as he may specify, grant exemption from the requirement of this sub-rule, if in his opinion a suitable person possessing the necessary qualification is not available for appointment;
- (iii) in case of a person who has been working as a Factory Medical Officer for a period of not less than 3 years on the date of commencement of this rule, the Chief Inspector may, subject to the conditions that the said person shall obtain

the aforesaid certificate of training within a period of three years, relax the qualification.

(3) The syllabus of the course leading to the above certificate, and the organisations conducting the State course shall be approved by the Director General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes or the State Government in accordance with the guidelines issued by the DGFASLI.

(4) Within one month of the appointment of a Factory Medical Officer, the occupier of the Factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector the following particulars: —

(a) Name and address of the Factory Medical Officer;

(b) Qualifications;

(c) Experience, if any; and

(d) The sub-rule under which appointed.

SCHEDULE

Equipment for Occupational Health Centre in factories

1. A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.
2. A table with a smooth top at least 180 cm × 105 cm.
3. Means for sterilizing instruments.
4. A couch.
5. Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids.
6. A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water.
7. One bottle of spiritus ammoniac aromations (120 ml.).
8. Two medium size sponges.
9. Two 'kidney' trays.
10. Four cakes of toilet, preferably antiseptic soap.
11. Two clinical thermometers.
12. Two glass tumblers and two wine glasses.
13. Two tea spoons.
14. Two graduated (120 ml.) measuring glasses.
15. One wash bottle (1000 cc) for washing eyes.
16. One bottle (one litre) carbolic lotion 1 in 20.
17. Three chairs.
18. One screen.
19. One electric hand torch.
20. An adequate supply of tetanus toxoid.
21. Coramine liquid (60 ml).
22. Tablets — antihistaminic, antispasmodic (25 each).
23. Syringes with needles — 2 cc, 5 cc and 10 cc.
24. Two needle holders, big and small.
25. Suturing needles and materials.
26. One dissecting forceps.
27. One dressing forcep.
28. One scalpel.
29. One stethoscope.
30. Rubber bandage — pressure bandage.
31. Oxygen cylinder with necessary attachments.
32. One blood Pressure apparatus.
33. One Patellar Hammer.
34. One Peak-flow meter for lung function measurement.
35. One Stomach wash set.
36. Any other equipment recommended by the Factory Medical Officer according to specific need relating to manufacturing process.
37. In addition —

(1) For factories employing 51 to 200 workers: —

- (1) Four plain wooden splints 900 mm × 100 mm × 6 mm.
- (2) Four plain wooden splints 350 mm × 75 mm × 6 mm.
- (3) Two plain wooden splints 250 mm × 50 mm × 12 mm.

- (4) One pair artery forceps.
 - (5) Injections — morphine, pathidine, atropine, adrenaline, coramine, novacan (2 each).
 - (6) One pair of surgical scissors.
- (2) For factories employing above 200 workers —
- (1) Eight plain wooden splints 900 mm × 100 mm × 6 mm.
 - (2) Eight plain wooden splints 350 mm × 75 mm × 6 mm.
 - (3) Four plain wooden splints 250 mm × 50 mm × 12 mm.
 - (4) Two pairs of artery forceps.
 - (5) Injections — morphine, pethadine, atropine, adrenaline, coramine, novacan (4 each).
 - (6) Two pair of surgical scissors.

90P — Ambulance Van. — (1) in any factory carrying on 'hazardous process', there shall be provided and maintained in good condition, a suitably constructed ambulance van, equipped with items as per sub-rule (2) and manned by a full-time Driver-cum-Mechanic and a Helper trained in first-aid, for the purpose of transportation of serious cases of accidents or sickness. The ambulance van shall not be used for any purpose other than the purpose stipulated herein and will normally be stationed at or near to the Occupational Health Centre:

Provided that a factory employing less than 200 workers, may make arrangements for procuring such facility at short notice from nearby hospital or other places, to meet any emergency.

(2) The Ambulance should have the following equipments: —

(a) *General:*

- A wheeled stretcher with folding and adjusting devices, with the head of the stretcher capable of being tilted upward;
- Fixed suction unit with equipment;
- Fixed oxygen supply with equipment;
- Pillow with case, — Sheets, — Blankets, — Towels;
- Emesis bag, — Bed pan, — Urinal, — Glass.

(b) *Safety equipment:*

- Flares with life of 30 minutes,
- Flood lights;
- Flash lights, Fire extinguisher — dry powder type;
- Insulated gauntlets.

(c) *Emergency care equipments:*

(i) *Resuscitation*

- Portable suction unit, Portable oxygen units;
- Bag-Valve-Mask, hand operated artificial ventilation unit;
- Airways, — Mouth gags, — Tracheostomy adoptors;
- Short spine Board; — I. V. Fluids with administration unit;

- B. P. manometer, — Cugg, — Stethoscope.

(ii) *Immobilization*

- Long and short padded boards— Wire ladder, splints;
- Triangular bandage, — Long and short spine boards.

(iii) *Dressings*

- Gauze pads — 4" × 4" — Universal dressing 10" × 36";
- Roll of aluminium foils, — Soft roller bandages 6" × 5 yards, Adhesive tape in 3" roll, — Safety pins;
- Bandage sheets, — Burn sheet.

(iv) *Poisoning*

- Syrup of Ipecac; — Activated Charcoal pre-packeted in doses; — Snake bite kit; — Drinking water.

(v) *Emergency Medicines*

- As per requirements (under the advice of Medical Officer only).

90Q — Decontamination facilities. — In every factory, carrying out 'hazardous process', the following provisions shall be made to meet emergency: —

(a) fully equipped first aid box;

(b) ready accessible means of water for washing by workers as well as for drenching the clothing of workers who have been contaminated with hazardous and corrosive substance; and such means shall be as per the scale shown in the table below: —

TABLE

No. of persons employed at any time	No. of drenching showers
(i) Up to 50 workers	Two
(ii) Between 51 to 200 workers	2 + 1 for every additional 50 or part thereof.
(iii) Between 201 to 500 workers	5 + 1 for every additional 100 or part thereof.
(iv) 501 workers and above.	8 + 1 for every additional 200 or part thereof.

(c) a sufficient number of eye wash bottles filled with distilled water or suitable liquid, kept in boxes or cupboards conveniently situated and clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be visible at any time.

90R — Making available Health Records to workers. — (1) The occupier of every factory carrying out a 'hazardous process' shall make accessible the health records including the record of workers' exposure to hazardous process or, as the

case may be, the medical records of any worker for his perusal under the following conditions: —

(a) Once in every six months or immediately after the medical examination, whichever is earlier;

(b) If the Factory Medical Officer or the Certifying Surgeon, as the case may be, is of the opinion that the worker has manifested signs and symptoms of any notifiable disease as specified in the Third Schedule of the Act;

(c) If the worker leaves the employment;

(d) If any one of the following authorities so direct;

- the Chief Inspector of Factories;
- the Health Authority of the Central or the State Government;
- Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation;
- The Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation;
- The Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Medical Benefits); and
- The Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes.

(2) A copy of the upto date health records including the record of workers' exposure to hazardous process or, as the case may be, the medical records shall be supplied to the worker on receipt of an application from him. X-ray plates and other medical diagnostic reports may also be made available for reference to his medical practitioner.

90S — Qualifications, etc., of supervisors:—(1) All persons who are required to supervise the handling of hazardous substances shall possess the following qualifications and experience;

(a) (i) A degree in Chemistry or Diploma in Chemical Engineering or Technology with 5 years' experience; or

(ii) A Master's Degree in Chemistry or a Degree in Chemical Engineering or Technology with 2 years' experience.

The experience stipulated above shall be in process operation and maintenance in the Chemical Industry.

(b) The Chief Inspector may require the supervisor to undergo training in Health and Safety.

(2) The syllabus and duration of the above training and the organisations conducting the training shall be approved by the Director General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes or the State Government, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the DGFASLI.

90T — Issue of guidelines:—For the purpose of compliance with the requirements of sub-sections (1), (4) and (7) of section 41-B or 41-C, the Chief Inspector may, if deemed necessary, issue guidelines from time to time to the occupiers

of factories carrying on 'hazardous process'. Such guidelines may be based on National Standards, Codes of Practice, or recommendations of International Bodies such as I. L. O. and W. H. O.

6. Insertion of Form 0-1, 0-2 and 0-3: The following forms shall be inserted before form 1 of the principal Rules: —

"FORM — 0-1

Prescribed under rule 2-A

Form of application for grant of certificate of competency to a person

1. Name
2. Date of birth
3. Name of the organisation (if not self-employed)
4. Address of office and sub-offices
5. Designation
6. Educational qualification (copies of testimonials to be attached)
7. Details of professional experience (in chronological order)

Name of the organisation	Period of service	Designation	Area of Responsibility
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8. Membership, if any, of professional bodies.

9. (i) Details of facilities/equipment available at his disposal for examination, testing, etc., of hoists, lifts, lifting machines, ropes, lifting tackles and pressure vessels or plants etc.

(ii) Arrangements for calibrating and maintaining the accuracy of these facilities.

(iii) Details of technical staff:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Qualifications	Experience
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10. Purpose for which competency certificate is sought (specify section or sections of the Act).

11. Whether the applicant has been declared as a competent person under any statute (if so, furnish details).

12. Is your organisation operative outside India offering similar services and, if so, in which countries (give details).

13. Any other relevant information.

14. Declaration by the Applicant.

I, _____, hereby declare that the information furnished above is true, I undertake

(a) that in the event of any change in the facilities at my disposal (either addition or deletion) or my leaving the aforesaid organisation, I will promptly inform the Chief Inspector.

(b) to maintain the facilities in good working order, calibrated periodically as per manufacturer's instructions or as per National Standards; and

(c) to fulfil and abide by all the conditions stipulated in the certificate of competency and instructions issued by the Chief Inspector from time to time.

Place:

Date:

Signature

To be filled in by the institution (if employed)

I, certify that Shri whose details are furnished above, is in our employment and nominate him on behalf of the organisation for the purposes of being declared as a competent person under the Act;

I also undertake that I will ---

(a) notify the Chief Inspector in case the competent person leaves our employment;

(b) provide and maintain in good order all facilities at his disposal as mentioned above;

(c) notify the Chief Inspector any change in the facilities (either addition or deletion).

Signature

Designation

Telephone No.

OFFICIAL SEAL:

Date:

FORM — 0-2

Prescribed under rule 2A

Form of application for grant of Certificate of Competency to an Institution

1. Name and full address of the organisation.

2. Organisation's status (specify whether Government, Autonomous, Co-operative, corporate or private).

3. Purpose for which Competency Certificate is sought (specify section(s) of the Act).

4. Whether the organisation has been declared as a competent person under this or any other statute. If so, give details.

5. Particulars of persons employed and possessing qualification and experience as set out in Schedule annexed to sub-rule (1) of rule 2A.

Sr. No.	Name and Designation	Qualifications	Experience	Section(s) and the rules under which competency is sought for
1.				
2.				
6. Details of facilities (relevant to item 3 above) and arrangement made for their maintenance and periodic calibration.				
7. Any other relevant information.				
8. Declaration.				

I, hereby, on behalf of certify the details furnished above are correct to the best of my knowledge, I undertake to ---

(i) maintain the facilities in good working order, calibrated periodically as per manufacturers instructions or as per National Standards; and

(ii) to fulfil and abide by all the conditions stipulated in the certificate of competency and instructions issued by the Chief Inspector from time to time.

Place:

Date:

Signature of Head of the Institution or of the persons authorised to sign on his behalf.

Designation:

FORM — 0-3

Prescribed under rule 2-A

Form of certificate of competency issued to a person or an institution

I, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 2 (ca) of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder, hereby recognise or Shri (name of the institution) (name of the person) employed in to be a competent (name of the organisation) person for the purpose of carrying out tests, examinations, inspections and certification for such buildings, dangerous machinery, lifts and hoists, lifting machines and lifting tackles, pressure plants, confined space, ventilation system and process or plant and equipment, as the case may be used in a factory located in under section and the rules made thereunder (strike out words not applicable).

This certificate is valid from to

This certificate is issued subject to the conditions stipulated hereunder: —

(i) The tests, examinations and inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The tests, examinations and inspections shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the competent person or by a person so authorised by an institution recognised to be a competent person;

(iii) The certificate of competency issued in favour of a person shall stand cancelled if the person declared competent leaves the organisation mentioned in his application;

(iv) The institution recognised as competent person shall keep the Chief Inspector informed of the names, designations and qualifications of the persons authorised by it to carry out tests, examinations and inspections;

(v)

(vi)

Station:

Date:

OFFICIAL SEAL

Signature of the Chief Inspector

Note: A separate certificate should be issued under each relevant section. A person or an institution may be recognised competent for the purpose of more than one section of the Act.

9. Insertion of Form 15-A: After Form 15 of the principal rules, the following form shall be inserted, namely:

FORM — 15-A

Prescribed under rule 90-A

Format of Application to the Site Appraisal Committee

1. Name and address of the applicant.

2. Site ownership data.

2.1 Revenue details of site such as survey No., Plot No., Allotment/Registration No., etc.

2.2 Whether the site is classified as forest and, if so, whether approval of the Central Government under section 5 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927 has been taken.

2.3 Whether the proposed site attracts the provisions of section 3(2)(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. If so, the nature of the restrictions.

2.4 Local authority under whose jurisdiction the site is located.

2.5 Documentary evidence of ownership.

3. Site Plan:

3.1 Site Plan with clear identification of boundaries and total area proposed to be occupied and showing the following details nearby the proposed site;

- (a) Historical monument, if any, in the vicinity.
- (b) Names of neighbouring manufacturing units and human habitats, educational and training institutions, petrol installations, storages of LPG and other hazardous substances in the vicinity and their distances from the proposed unit.
- (c) water sources (rivers, streams, canals, dams, water filtration plants, etc.) in the vicinity.
- (d) Nearest hospitals, fire-stations, civil defence stations and police stations and their distances.
- (e) High tension electrical transmission lines, pipe lines for water, oil, gas or sewerage, railway lines, roads, stations, jetties and other similar installations.
- (f) Height of tallest structure in the proposed site/near the proposed site.
- (g) Presence or otherwise of given belts/no industry zones in the vicinity.

3.2 Details of soil conditions and depth at which hard strata obtained.

3.3 Contour map of the area showing nearby hillocks and difference in levels.

3.4 Plot plan of the factory showing the entry and exit points, roads within water drains, etc.

4. Project Report

4.1 A summary of the salient features of the project.

4.2 Status of the organisation (Government, semi-Government, Public or Private, etc.).

4.3 Maximum number of persons likely to be working in the factory.

4.4 Maximum amount of power and water requirements and source of their supply.

4.5 Block diagram of the buildings and installations in the proposed supply.

4.6 Details of housing colony, hospital, school and other infrastructural facilities proposed.

5. Organisation structure of the proposed manufacturing unit/factory

5.1 Organisation diagrams of —

- Proposed enterprise in general.
- Health, Safety and Environment Protection Departments and their linkage to operation and technical departments.

5.2 Proposed Health and Safety Policy.

5.3 Area allocated for treatment of wastes and effluent.

5.4 Percentage outlay on safety, health and environment protection measures.

5.5 Details of staff development (categorywise) in various departments.

6. Meteorological data relating to the site

6.1 Average, minimum and maximum of —

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Wind velocities

during the previous ten years.

6.2 Seasonal variations of wind direction.

6.3 Highest water level reached during the floods in the area recorded so far.

6.4 Lighting and seismic data of the area.

6.5 Capacity of the local environment for quick disposal of toxic effluents (gaseous).

7. Communication Links

7.1 Availability of telephone/telex/wireless and other communication facilities for outside communication.

7.2 Reliability of their functioning bad/average/good/very good.

7.3 Internal communication facilities proposed.

8. Manufacturing process information

8.1 Process flow diagram.

8.2 Brief write-up on process and technology.

8.3 Utilities/off-site facilities and their requirements.

8.4 Critical process parameters such as pressure build-up, temperature rise and run-away reactions.

8.5 Other external effects critical to the process having safety implications, such as ingress of moisture or water, contact with incompatible substances, sudden power failure.

8.6 Highlights of the built-in safety/pollution control devices or measures incorporated in the manufacturing technology.

9. Information of Hazardous Materials

9.1 Raw materials, intermediates, products and by-products and their quantities (enclose Material Safety Data Sheet in respect of each hazardous substance).

9.2 Main and intermediate storages proposed for raw materials/intermediates/products/by-products (maximum quantities to be stored at any time).

9.3 Hazard characteristics of raw materials/intermediates/products/by-products — flammability — explosion — toxicity — radiation.

9.4 Transportation methods to be used for materials in-flow and outflow, their quantities and likely routes to be followed.

9.5 Safety measures proposed for:

- handling of materials;
- internal and external transportation; and
- disposal (packing and forwarding of finished products).

10. Information on Dispersal/Disposal of wastes and Pollutants.

10.1 Major pollutants (gas, liquid, solid) their characteristics and quantities (average and at peak loads).

10.2 Quality and quantity of heated effluent streams.

10.3 Quality and quantity of solid wastes generated, method of their treatment and disposal.

10.4 Air, water and soil pollution problems anticipated, and the proposed measures to control the same, including treatment and disposal of effluents.

11. Process Hazards Information

11.1 Enclose a copy of the report on environmental impact assessment.

11.2 Enclose a copy of the report on Risk Assessment Study.

11.3 Published (open or classified) reports, if any, on accident situations/occupational health hazards or similar plants elsewhere (within or outside the country).

11.4 Compatibility of the proposed factory with neighbouring factories in terms of hazard containment.

12. Information of proposed Safety and Occupational Health Measures

12.1 Details of fire fighting facilities and minimum quantity of water, CO₂ and/or other fire fighting measures needed to meet the emergencies.

12.2 Details of safety plans covering safety checks/audits, training programmes, safety information, etc.

12.3 Details of in-house medical facilities proposed.

13. Information on Emergency Preparedness

13.1 Onsite emergency plan.

13.2 Proposed arrangements, if any, for mutual aid scheme with the group of neighbouring factories.

13.3 Contracts made, if any, with local authorities for the off-site emergency plans.

13.4 Awareness of the local/neighbouring communities to the imminent dangers of the proposed plant.

14. Any other relevant information

I certify that the information furnished above is correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing of importance has been concealed while furnishing it.

Name and Signature of the Applicant

15. This application shall be accompanied by an endorsement from the competent local authority:

- (1) Density of population in the vicinity of the proposed factory;
- (2) Presence or otherwise of given belts/no industry zone in the vicinity;
- (3) Suitability of the roads in the vicinity of the proposed factory for the transportation of hazardous chemicals;
- (4) Any nearby historical monuments/ drinking water sources/sensitive installations likely to be affected by the presence of the proposed factory;
- (5) Past history of conflicts with the local population over health and safety issues, if any;
- (6) Type of communication links available with local authorities to meet the challenge of the proposed emergencies and reliabilities of the communication network:

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Subhash V. Elekar, Under Secretary (Labour).

Panaji, 18th July, 1990.